

**Sweden releases Iraqi diplomat**  
LONDON, Feb. 6 (R)—Swedish authorities today released an Iraqi official, who was arrested on Sunday as he received a secret document. The Foreign ministry said. A senior and a lower-ranking official had decided against prosecuting the unnamed official, described as a third secretary from the Foreign Ministry. But he was declared persona non grata and will be expelled from Sweden. The Iraqi official was arrested five Swedes when security police burst into a central Stockholm apartment Sunday night as secret documents were being passed to him. The group was suspected of working with Iraqi East German intelligence. The police raid led to the expulsion of three members of the Iraqi embassy—a first and second secretary, and the military attaché. Iraqi Ambassador at Jäger-Hedwigs was called to the Foreign Ministry today and told that the official, who was not protected by diplomatic immunity, would have to leave Sweden.

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 10, 1399

## Gold soars to record price

LONDON, Feb. 6 (R)—The price of gold soared to a record on the London Bullion Exchange today amid fears about Iran and oil supply problems, and rumours that South Africa is bartering gold for oil. The metal was fixed at a record fixing price of \$244.50 an ounce here this afternoon. This broke the previous record fixing of \$243.65 on Oct. 31 last year when the dollar crisis was sending the price of gold up with speculators using the metal as a refuge from currency unrest. International speculation that South Africa—the world's largest gold producer—is bartering the metal for oil brought a firm "no comment" from the South African government today. Reports from the world's financial centres said that South Africa, badly in need of oil supplies after the recent political upheaval in Iran, had decided on a radical revamping of its previously puritanical policy on supplying gold to the world markets.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردن تايمز يوميه سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الرأي»

for prosecution

Feb. 5 (R)—Yesterday he had to leave Jordan because his time limit expires at 10 a.m. and he had to be screened here as a suspect of his wife's murder. The North Korean ambassador to Jordan was called to the Foreign Ministry today and told that the official, who was not protected by diplomatic immunity, would have to leave Sweden.

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## Pressure builds on Zia to commute sentence

### Bhutto should hang, decides Court

ALPINDI, Feb. 6  
The Pakistani Supreme Court, in a 4-3 split decision, today decided that Premier Zulfikar Bhutto should hang during a political nation four years



An archive photograph of former Pakistani President Bhutto's arrest in September 1977.

The judges split 5-2 to confirm the sentence on Mian Mohammad Abbas, Operations Director of the Force, but were unanimous in rejecting appeals by three junior officers.

The five were convicted in connection with an attack on Ahmed Raza Kasuri, a vocal critic of Mr. Bhutto, in 1974. Mr. Kasuri escaped but his father was fatally wounded.

Chief Defence Lawyer Yahya Bakhtiar, a former attorney-general under Mr. Bhutto, told reporters later that Gen. Zia should immediately grant clemency.

"He has the power and there is no need to wait," he said, insisting there was no precedent in Pakistan for carrying out an execution on a majority verdict.

Mr. Bakhtiar later visited Mr. Bhutto, who confined to a small whitewashed cell round the corner from the mansion he occupied for most of his years in power.

He said the ex-premier took the decision calmly and with great courage, and spent much of the time discussing the affiliations of the judges and the repercussions

on the country of the split decision.

Mr. Bakhtiar said he did not discuss a possible petition for clemency with Mr. Bhutto, who wants only to see his family before going to the gallows.

He said an appeal for clemency from any of the four other accused would not necessarily mean a stay of execution for Mr. Bhutto.

The western-educated ex-premier had agreed to a review petition being lodged, Mr. Bakhtiar said.

A stay of execution will provide time, the defence hopes, for international pressure to build up on Gen. Zia to commute the sentence.

Turkey today offered a home in exile for Mr. Bhutto as governments across the world pleaded for his life.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit urged President Zia to commute the death sentence. He said Mr. Bhutto would be allowed to live in Turkey if he were free but would not be permitted to indulge in political activity.

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AMMAN, Feb. 6 (Agencies)—President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia will start an official four-day visit to Jordan on Feb. 11 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein, an official source at the Royal Hashemite Court announced here today. During the visit, the two leaders will hold talks on developments in the Middle East situation and review international issues and means of promoting the non-aligned movement. They will also discuss ways to further strengthen relations between Jordan and Yugoslavia. President Tito is accompanied by a delegation including Mr. Dobrovnik Vrdic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Mr. Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Affairs, Mr. Josip Vrbovec, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Dr. Petar Kostic, the Federal Secretary for Finance. In Baghdad, President Tito, on the third day of his visit to Iraq, today had separate meetings with Vice President Taha Moshieddin Ma'ruf and Mr. Saddam Hussein, Deputy Chairman of the Ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC). President Tito decorated Mr. Hussein with a Yugoslav medal, saying it was in appreciation of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

## Israel, U.S. offer ideas to break ME deadlock

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (R)—Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon proposed today that Israel hand over to Egypt the Mediterranean coastal town of El Arish in northern Sinai as a goodwill gesture to speed up peace talks.

Mr. Sharon, a "hawk" in the Israeli cabinet responsible for settlement activities in both Israel and the occupied West Bank, told a press conference the gesture would make possible direct Israeli-Egyptian talks without the intervention of the United States.

But he added the hand-over should take place only after the Israeli government had made clear to itself and the public how it would carry out its proposals for administrative autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today the U.S. did not think the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should be brought into present peace negotiations.

But he added he thought the Carter Administration would be prepared to talk to the PLO if that organisation recognised the United Nations Security Council resolution 242 of 1967 on the Middle East as a basis for talks.

In India, the court's decision prompted swift protests in Srinagar, capital of the mainly Moslem state of Jammu and Kashmir which has been disputed between India and Pakistan for 30 years.

Pro-Bhutto demonstrators marched through the city and shops and businesses closed.

But government leaders in Delhi refused any comment.

In London, 19-year-old Shah Nawaz Bhutto, a son of the former Pakistani leader, said his family would not defy him and ask President Zia to commute the sentence.

As far as the family is concerned, there will be no appeal for clemency," he said. "We will respect his wishes."

In Washington Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday said

the United States will invite Israel and Egypt to a ministerial-level meeting soon aimed at breaking the deadlock in their peace treaty.

Mr. Vance told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that all the remaining issues would have to be settled as a package and a ministerial meeting would be the next step in the negotiating process.

He told reporters later that he had not yet contacted the two countries and was not certain when the talks would resume.

Mr. Vance said he was not going to the Middle East at this stage.

Testimony by Mr. Vance and Defence Secretary Harold Brown before the committee suggested there were still significant differences over how much U.S. aid would be given to Israel to compensate for its withdrawal from Sinai under a peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Brown told the committee that U.S. experts estimated it would cost about one billion dollars to build two air bases in the Negev Desert to replace two that would be abandoned in the Sinai.

Both he and Mr. Vance hinted this was as far as the administration was willing to go in granting funds to Israel to pay for the Sinai withdrawal.

He said in a prepared statement to the committee that similar aid levels were proposed for Egypt and Israel, the largest recipients of U.S. foreign aid.

Egypt was earmarked for \$750 million in grants to pay for raw materials, spares and other goods to maintain essential services and to support vital development projects. Israel would get \$785 million.

Israel also would get one billion dollars in easy-term military credits, half of which would not have to be repaid.

Mr. Deng is expected to meet Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira tomorrow for talks which are expected to cover relations with the Soviet Union and developments in Indochina.

AMID reports of clashes in Iranian cities

## Royalists, republicans vie for political gains

TEHRAN, Feb. 6 (R)—Clashes between royalists and republicans were reported in an Iranian provincial city today as demonstrators marched through Tehran hailing the man assigned to create an Islamic republic.

Air Force jet fighters and helicopters swept low over the Tehran marchers backing Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, named by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday as prime minister of a provisional revolutionary government.

The show of strength in the sky above the capital appeared to be in support of Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar, appointed premier by the Shah before the monarch was forced by mass protests to leave the country last month.

Radio Iran said three people were killed and 30 wounded in fighting between royalists and republicans in the southeastern city of Zabedan, near the Pakistan border.

But one of the Ayatollah's top aides, Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, gave a different version. He said colossally that two senior Iranian officers were responsible for the three deaths during shooting by attackers disguised as tribesmen.

Dr. Yazdi, in a briefing for correspondents, ruled out the possibility of a coup by the armed forces, which he said were "on the verge of an accelerating pace of disintegration."

**Deng in Japan, pleads fatigue, declines dinner**

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (R)—Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping arrived in Japan today after an exhausting American tour and pleaded fatigue for declining to attend a dinner in his honour.

About 8,000 armed police imposed tight security when he flew into Tokyo's Haneda airport from the United States, where he had cancelled a final public engagement because he was tired and had a cold.

Mr. Deng, who repeatedly attacked the Soviet Union during his U.S. tour, came to Japan at a time when relations between Tokyo and Moscow were more strained than usual.

The 74-year-old Chinese leader was confined to his suite at the Tokyo hotel where he is staying during a two-day unofficial visit.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said that tonight's dinner, given by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, would go ahead with other Chinese officials, including Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

But a scheduled meeting today between the two foreign ministers was cancelled without explanation.

Mr. Deng is expected to meet Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira tomorrow for talks which are expected to cover relations with the Soviet Union and developments in Indochina.

In the streets of Tehran, it was Dr. Bazargan's day. The slightly built "parallel premier" was hailed as a hero and people raced cheering after his blue car which had red carnations strewn on top.

In the army-guarded parliament, where Dr. Bakhtiar arrived in an Air Force helicopter, the premier saw members approve government bills aimed at punishing those involved in corruption, mismanagement and oppression under the Shah to get together and work out a compromise.

Bakhtiar and Bazargan should form a coalition cabinet in which the latter is premier and the former vice-premier, the newspaper said.

Another potential peaceful solution being discussed today was a vote of no-confidence in Dr. Bakhtiar's government by parliament.

Radio Iran meanwhile announced the formation of a new political grouping called the National Unity Front of Iran by "supporters of the constitution." In a rare announcement, indicating official backing, the radio told listeners the venue and time of the group's first meeting tomorrow.

**Sadat offers to 'safekeep' F-14s supplied to Iran**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R)—President Anwar Sadat has offered to allow sensitive weapons such as F-14 fighter planes supplied to Iran by the United States to be transferred to Egypt for safekeeping, the Washington Post said today.

The newspaper quoted Carter Administration sources as saying that Mr. Sadat made the offer during his recent meetings with the Shah. But Administration officials said that F-14s sent to Egypt for safekeeping might alarm Israel, the post said.

The fighter planes sent to Iran are equipped with sophisticated Phoenix missiles and other highly secret gear and would be an intelligence coup if obtained by the Soviet Union, the report quoted military experts as saying.

Because of the disturbances in Iran, the United States has been concerned about the security of U.S. intelligence equipment there.



AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein received at Army Headquarters this afternoon Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abd Halim Khaddam who delivered to the monarch a message from President Hafez Al Assad of Syria dealing with latest developments in the Arab World and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muader Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf. Mr. Khaddam later left Amman for Damascus. He was seen off by Sharif Abdul Hamid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and the Syrian Ambassador in Amman.

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## Regional Briefs



Feb. 6 (R)—United States Secretary of Defense Harold Brown will visit for two days next week as part of a tour which will also take him to Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt, the American embassy here said today. He is here from Saudi Arabia on Feb. 4 to 7 to meet with the next day for talks with President Carter, the official Saudi Press agency said.

The visit on March 13 is at President Carter's invitation to resume dialogue on a number of subjects, the agency said last night. Prince Fahd is also the first deputy prime minister.

Feb. 6 (R)—The Emir of Kuwait Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah and visiting Yemeni President Abd Rauf al-Saleh formal talks today on Middle East and the strengthening of relations. President Ismail arrived on a two-day official visit as part of the region. He also visited the imam of Syria. Diplomatic aid today's discussions also dealt with developments in the gulf—an apparent to the situation in Iran—and in Africa. The sources said Kuwait at relations between South and men could be normalised.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (R)—Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Betros Ghali will pay a three-day official visit to Belgium starting next Monday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. He said he would have a general discussion on Middle East and world affairs with Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, who visited Cairo last March. Dr. Ghali will also meet King Baudouin.

Feb. 6 (R)—Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi left Baghdad Kuala Lumpur for an official visit to Malaysia. The Iraq News Agency reported. It said Dr. Hammadi has talks with Malaysian officials developing bilateral relations and of mutual interest, particularly concerning the non-aligned move-



## World News Roundup

### New Phnom Penh regime admits resistance

BANGKOK, Feb. 6 (R)—The Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh today urged its followers to wipe out Khmer Rouge loyalists who, it said, were still "stubbornly opposing the revolution" in Kampuchea. The directive appeared to be the new administration's first public admission that resistance against its rule was continuing in the country, diplomatic sources in Bangkok said. The loyalist radio station, believed to be broadcasting from southern China, today claimed that Khmer Rouge forces killed more than 80 Vietnamese at the southern coastal town of Kampot on Saturday. Vietnam denies that it has any forces in Kampuchea. In Arusha, Tanzania, Vietnam today demanded the expulsion of a delegation from the deposed Pol Pot Kampuchean regime which is attending the "Group of 77" developing nations conference. Conference sources said the demand would be referred to the credentials committee which is expected to meet tomorrow.

### First Chinese woman ambassador takes up post

PEKING, Feb. 6 (R)—China's first woman ambassador, Madame Ding Xuesong, has left Peking to take up her post in Holland, the New China News Agency reported today. Madame Ding, 61, has been a vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries since 1973 and had been identified as a leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Madame Ding was born in Sichuan province in 1918.

### Oil consumers to work out emergency measures

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (R)—Japan and other major oil-consuming nations are seriously concerned

# JORDAN TIMES

Responsible Editor:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD  
Editor:  
WILLIAM F. LEE  
Managing Editor:  
JENAB TUTUNJI  
Senior Editor:  
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Board of Directors:  
JUMA'A HAMMAD  
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MOHAMMAD AMAD  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED  
Advertising Manager:  
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:  
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4  
Telex: 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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## Battle of wills

THESE ARE DARK theories being whispered around the Gulf these days that the United States has unwittingly allowed the Iranian crisis to fester in order to have a chance to remake the strategic balance in the Middle East in its own image. By allowing the Shah thus to crumble, with the inevitable confrontation between Islamic fundamentalists and secular constitutionalists following, the U.S. would be in a position, so this scenario goes, to exert pressure on a weakened Israel to make the final concessions needed to produce a Camp David treaty; at the same time, the argument goes, Egypt will also feel exposed to the hot winds of the Islamic revival, and Saudi Arabia will seek refuge more snugly under the American protective umbrella; a new Egyptian-Israeli-Saudi axis will be created with which the U.S. can challenge Soviet intentions along the much-discussed "crescent of crisis" stretching from the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan.

This all makes for fun conversation at cocktail parties, but even the most dedicated conspiracy theorist would have trouble swallowing this one whole. Even if the Iranian events have so far gone according to script—and it's not inconceivable to detect a manipulable quality to some of those "spontaneous" events—other parts of the puzzle just do not fit.

Everyone talks, for example, about Saudi feelings of vulnerability following the departure of the American policeman from the Gulf beat -- everyone, except the Saudis themselves, that is, who show no signs of either being stampeded into acting out of the fears of others, or of wavering in their solidarity with the Arab consensus over Camp David. They have, for example, been holding talks with the Iraqis on Gulf security — a not inconsiderable development, perhaps, but not an illogical one either. Nor have the Iraqis allowed the heat of religious and revolutionary fervour burning in Iran to deter them from pursuing their rapprochement with Syria.

There are other examples as well, of people in this region valiantly swimming against the currents which geopolitical tacticians might seek to set in motion around them: the South Yemeni president has been visiting Kuwait; the Israeli Arabs, far from being cowed into submitting to the Camp David formulation, have found their Arab voices.

Yes, there are exciting new forces at work in this region, at what already was destined to be a turning point. But the ultimate message of what sometimes look like contradictory —even apposite— reactions to these new stimuli is that the component parts of the Middle East have resolved to take their destiny into their own hands. That is why it is wrong, now more than ever, for either superpower to try and impose its will on the region.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Tuesday gloomily foresees an imminent Israeli aggression against Lebanon that might stretch to other Arab areas, probably the Syrian-Iraqi front of Golan.

It says, judging from statements of United Nations and Arab sources and the repeated Israeli onslaughts to depopulate South Lebanon, a catastrophe of some kind looms on the Arab horizon with South Lebanon as the starting point.

Two dangerous factors have recently affected the Middle East as far as Israel is concerned. The first is the Iranian events which led to the stoppage of Iran's oil supplies to Israel, and the second is the Syrian-Iraqi unity endeavours to face threats encircling the Arab Nation. The two factors are bound to diminish the imbalance of power between the Arabs and Israel despite the neutralisation of the Egyptian front, the newspaper writes. The Syrian-Iraqi realisation of the dangers overshadowing South Lebanon should be translated into action as soon as possible for aborting the new Israeli plot to break up the developing union between the two countries and create a new fait accompli in the region.

AL DUSTOUR criticises the latest Egyptian "concession" of pledging to supply Israel with oil from Sinai. It says while Israel is adamantly sticking to its three NO's -- no withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, no halting of settlements and no right for the Palestinian people to determine their future—Cairo, it appears, is working speedily to sign a peace treaty with Israel by President Anwar Sadat's offer of Sinai's oil in place of the Iranian oil supply that has been cut off.

President Sadat's oil pledge is the more vexing and astonishing because it was not made conditional to Israel's withdrawal first from all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, or self-determination for the Palestinians and establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, the newspaper says.

In his daily column "Words" in Al Ra'I Jam'a Hammad calls on the Arabs to rely on their own, not on foreign, technology and experience in setting up their arms industries.

He says that successful arms production should not depend on licences from this or that country or firm. Rather it should be self-produced and secret to a reasonable extent. Mr. Hammad points out that assistance may be obtained from individual experts including Arab talents that are scattered in many arms factories in the world.

The columnist was referring to press reports yesterday that the Arab Organisation for Industrialisation's production will be available for sale by next September, including American-licensed jeeps and British-licensed "Swingfire" rockets. This is in addition to agreements for production of helicopters and electronics plants with the permission or participation of western firms.

No account should all this be considered pure Arab production, Mr. Hammad says. "We shall be waiting for the day when we see pure Arab arms production in Arab hands and in trenches, not only on the pages of the newspapers."

## Action group for UNRWA employees leaves for Vienna

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JTA)—The action group representing employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) left here yesterday for Vienna for talks with the UNRWA Commissioner General Thomas McElhinney beginning Thursday.

The group made a stopover in Beirut where they reviewed development in the situation and debated a programme for talks with the commissioner general.

The action group had suspended an open strike which had been set for Feb. 10 and hopes that before entering into negotiations in response to mediation by the U.N. Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the latter will delegate a representative to take part in the Vienna deliberations and to submit a report to the secretary general on the outcome of the discussions.

At the same time the Jordanian government has instructed Jordan's permanent representative at the U.N. Dr. Hazem Nusseibeh to urge Dr. Waldheim to send a delegation to Vienna.

The action group is expected to discuss with the commissioner general the reimbursement of money deducted by UNRWA from the salaries of the employees for work stoppages last year. The group will also discuss withdrawal of the compatibility study, non-reduction of UNRWA rations for Palestinian refugees and amelioration of employees' conditions.

The employees are protesting the proposed phasing out of their cost of living allowances until their salaries become comparable to those of local government employees. They demand to be compared to other U.N. employees, not civil servants in the countries where they work. They are also protesting cuts in food rations and reductions in educational services to the refugees.

## Delegates of countries hosting refugees study UNRWA demands

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA)—A conference of representatives of countries hosting Palestinian refugees today urged that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) be kept free of political pressures that hinder its work.

The conference also suggested urgently contacting U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to advise UNRWA's commissioner general to cancel any reduction in services to the refugees and to consult him and the U.N. on such matters.

Financial difficulties have caused food rations to be cut and, according to UNRWA acting Commissioner General Alan Brown, there will be a deficit this year of \$29 million.

The conference, which concluded its meeting here today, appealed to the world community—countries and organisations to double their contributions to UNRWA in order to avoid the serious results of continuing the present situation. It also appealed to Dr. Waldheim to make extraordinary efforts to remedy the situation.

The conference reviewed the demands of UNRWA employees and listened to statements and clarification by the action group representing the employees. The conference recommended support for their demands and continued efforts to treat these demands in a positive and just manner.

The conference further discussed matters related to Palestinians in the occupied areas including the property of Palestinian refugees as well as Israel's threats to turn Arab inhabitants in these areas into new refugees. Measures to be taken to foil this plan, Israel's settlement policy, expropriation of Arab land and

violation of holy places were also discussed, and appropriate recommendations taken.

Discussions also dealt with the issue of financing the educational fund for Palestinian students in the occupied territories.

The week-long meeting was attended by delegations from Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the General Secretariat of the Arab League.

## King Hussein

### visits Army headquarters

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, today called at the Army Headquarters here and discussed with the Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker a number of matters connected with the armed forces.

## Coming & Going

University of Jordan dean returns from Cairo

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA)—The Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Jordan Dr. Rasheed Al Digr returned here today at the end of a several-day visit to Cairo. He held talks with officials at the universities of Cairo and 'El Shams on prospects of cooperation between them and the University of Jordan. Preparations are underway at the Faculty of Law of the university for launching courses of post graduate studies expected to begin at the start of the next academic year. Dr. Digr said.

Agricultural official back from Riyadh

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA)—Director of agricultural services at the Ministry of Agriculture Jawad Dajani returned here today at the end of a week-long visit to Saudi Arabia. In talks with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture in Riyadh he was briefed on measures adopted by Saudi Arabia to fight locusts.

## ECONOSCOPE

### The U.S. dollar crisis

By Jawad Ahmad

It is said that some economists suggested as early as President Kennedy's administration in the early sixties that the U.S. dollar be devalued. "Blasphemy," was the reaction to that untimely proposal. Yet, some suggested at the time that unrequired U.S. transfers should be limited by the amount of surplus in the balance of trade. This suggestion was endorsed to some degree, but had to be forsaken when the course of the Vietnam war took a sharp turn during the Johnson administration and later on.

When President Nixon decided to devalue the dollar in 1971 and 1972, it was argued that the weakness of the dollar was strictly a monetary phenomenon and not a real one; in other words, the glut of dollars on the Eurodollar market caused the decline in the currency's value.

Others argued otherwise. They felt that the dollar's basic problem stems from the weakness of the productive effort inside the U.S. They advocated the "productivity theory" as an explanation for the inability of the U.S. to sell its products in quantities sufficient to repatriate the expatriate dollars. In other words, the decline in U.S. productivity made its commodity exports more expensive and less competitive on the international market.

national market.

It seems that the issue inside the U.S. is a political one; and thus there was no way to concede this productivity theory. Thus, that other currencies: the West German, Swiss franc, the Japanese yen, etc., were valued. Thus it was the duty of the countries using those currencies to support the dollar.

Nowadays we hear arguments such as that major events are supposed to bolster the dollar's comparative position. This is supported in the following way: those countries which depend on Iranian oil will be denied this oil and will therefore suffer from an energy crisis and turn will boost their oil prices.

Another theory says that the quality of goods is declining, in a world which is becoming increasingly quality-conscious. This is why efforts of the U.S. to control prices are not effective in a market which is more sensitive to quality than price fluctuations.

The fact remains that the U.S. dollar is steady. Its strength depends on whether U.S. officials and policy-makers come to realize that they alone, can bring the dollar out of its current crisis. This can be done by accepting that U.S. goods must reveal improved quality and stability in prices.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Children's Art

The Haya Arts Centre presents an exhibition of Jordanian children's paintings and Indian children's hand crafts. The exhibition is open during regular hours.

### Art Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Moustafa is on display at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth, open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

### Photo Exhibit

An exhibition of photos depicting two cities in the U.S.S.R., Novgorod and Pskov, is on display at the Soviet Cultural Centre during regular hours.

### Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by Clara Metzgopian. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and during regular hours in the afternoon.

### Book Exhibit

An exhibition of British medical journals is on display in the Reading Room of the British Council library. Open during regular library hours.

### Painting and Drawing Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Ann Wiegand is on display at the American Centre. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

### German Art Exhibit

The Goethe Institute presents a photographic survey of West German contemporary art entitled "Photography as Documentation." Open during regular hours.

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- Drawings as scheduled in clause 10 of the specification

3. You should read carefully the Instructions to tenderers and comply fully therewith in every respect.

4. We now invite you to prepare your proposal and submit your Tender in accordance with the documents which can be obtained at fee of JD 10.

5. It should be expressly noted by all tenders that J.P.M.C reserves the right, without any liability, part of J.P.M.C to reject any or all tenders.

Further, that the lowest Bidder will not be awarded the contract.

6. The documents should be completed as in the instructions to tenderers and submitted later than 12 noon on 5th May 1979 in an envelope clearly marked Tender for IF/79.

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delivered



# Jordan in History: Are you interested in flints?

This is part two in a series

written by Professor

Nicola A. Ziadeh

By Professor Nicola A. Ziadeh

Why should anyone be interested in flints? Indeed why should those dark, greyish, glittering stones of quartzite nature and of different shapes which are strewn all over the place attract attention? Yet the number of people who are professionally or amateurishly concerned with flints, and who purposely look for them, especially in caves, on river banks, on lake shores and on tell (hills) has been increasing for some time.

The reason is that those flints and similar stone 'tools' reveal the work done by our early ancestors.

Man, on first emerging into his manhood, resorted to whatever he could lay his hands on for food. He gathered various kinds of plants and fruits with which nature provided him. He was a food gatherer. But this was not all—there were animals and man hunted them to obtain his meat; hence he was both food gatherer and hunter. In this way he subsisted for a long long period—so long that is estimated to have covered over 90 per cent of his existence on this earth.

During this period and the two shorter periods which followed, man used 'stones' for his implements, weapons and instruments—pebbles, flakes, blades. Flints proved to be ready at hand in many places, sharper and even better shaped instruments could be made out of them through chipping, flaking or grinding. It is true that man must have resorted to other materials for the manufacture of his implements, such as wood or bone, but the former is perishable and the latter is not that pliable in the hands of a manufacturer. Places where man lived during those thousands of years, whether continually on the move or temporarily settled or

semi-permanently established have been, for over a century now, examined by archaeologists who have collected, studied, classified and, more earnestly, argued about the results of their finds. To the layman, interested though he might be in 'learning from them', their language sounds so argumentative that one is lost, or else loses his patience.

Probably the most confusing in their parlance is the variety of labels and names they have affixed to the various stages of man's development. It is true that the gaps in these 'nomenclatures' is closing, but it is not likely that the layman would not continue to be confused.

Another reason for the differences of interpretations among archaeologists is an erroneous conception that stages or ages in man's cultural development followed each other in a regular 'sequence' of time. But nowadays they know that two cultural patterns which have some similarity could be close neighbours or widely separated in time or space or both. They have accepted the argument that similarity did not necessarily mean con-

temporaneity.

It may not be a bad idea if the variety of cultural ages, in so far as Jordan and the immediate neighbouring countries are concerned, are tabulated here for the convenience of the reader. Let us keep in mind, however, that overlapping is present in almost every case. Let us think of the lines separating the ages not as sharp boundaries but as broad bands of time indented on both sides by various factors and influences.

Paleolithic Age 400 000 (?)—

10 000

Mesolithic Age (12 000?) 10 000

7 000

Neolithic Age

Pre-Pottery 7000-5000

Pottery 5000-4000

Chalcolithic Age 4000-3200

Bronze Age 3200-1200

Iron Age 1200-330 B.C.

There is room here for some general observations, which will

be of some help further understanding of the Jordanian scene.

Implements were made of available materials, basalt, flint and other stones. Pebbles were first used then bifacial flint flakes which were more effective especially for hunting big game. Finer blades were developed towards the end of the Paleolithic Age, and microliths, used with long wooden handles, or even with archery, seem to have come into use during the Neolithic Age: they might have been in use during the Mesolithic Age, an age which is considered by historians to be a transitional period. The use of bones and wood, even during the Paleolithic Age, as has already been indicated, is not all excluded by archaeologists.

Habitat of the Stone Age people changed according to weather conditions or presence of materials for subsistence. The earliest sites explored show that very early man lived in the open air—his camps prove this. Caves were, resorted to in numerous parts of the world. The best known examples in our part of the world are the caves of Mount Carmel, Zuttya (near Sea of Galilee) and Qafza, in the neighbourhood of Nazareth. Hamlets and caves became more fashionable when early farming appeared, and man was tied down somewhat to the land.

Means of subsistence were probably the most important single factor which determined the cultural and social behaviour of man. Hunting and food gathering were the only sources of securing subsistence. The nature of fauna in one area or another was effective in the development of implements. According to many scholars the last phase of the Paleolithic Age witnessed a technological revolution in the making of instruments and weapons, and an accelerated pace of inventions became apparent.

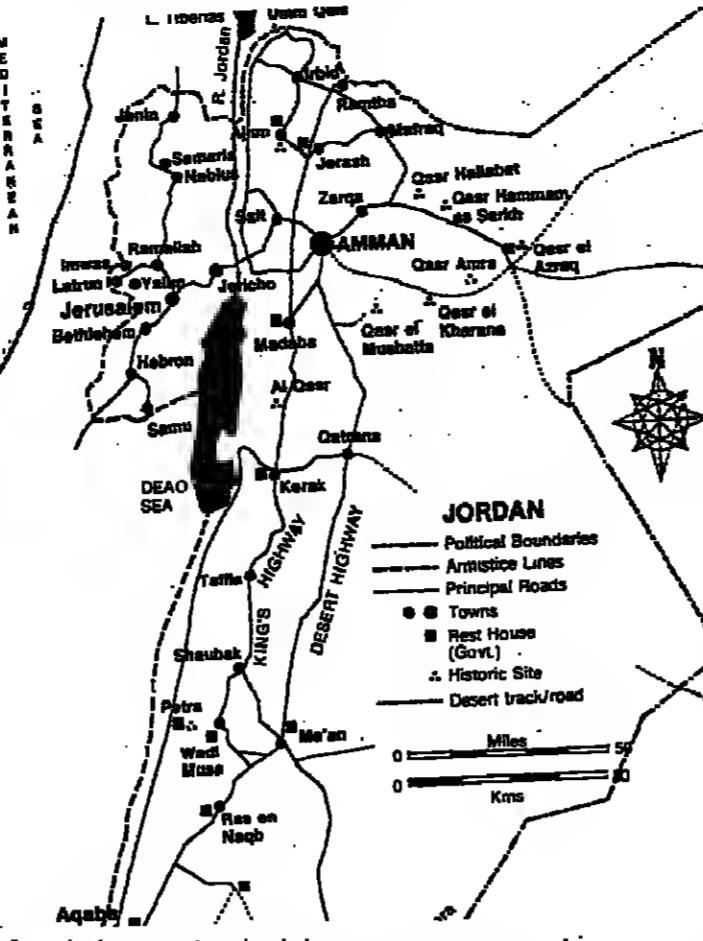
In the Mesolithic period fishing seems to be the predominant source of providing man with his needs. This, needless to say, limited the areas where man could exist comfortably: hence some people were driven to marginal areas, where they took to pastoralism.

Our best example is Jordan is Kilwa, in the south of the country and its rock engravings.

Some time about 14 000 B.C. food production began. But these activities were only to support other ways of securing food. However, this meat that man was fed down to the land, at least seasonally at the start. Fixity to the land is illustrated by finds from the Mesolithic Age. By about 8000 B.C. food production activities became dominant. Not that man gave up hunting or fishing, but agriculture and animal husbandry became his main occupation. Animal husbandry resulted from domestication of animals.

The dog was probably the first animal to be domesticated, to be followed by the goat and the sheep (Jericho c. 8000-7000 B.C.). As Arnold Toynbee points out it was not only the grinding of tools, but agriculture and animal husbandry which must be reckoned with as means of cultural developments of man. He argues that when man became acquainted with agriculture and domesticated animals, he could make a choice of the plants and animals he wanted to rear. Thus human selection substituted natural selection, man was becoming master of his circumstances.

Agricultural communities made their appearance with the growth



of agriculture and animal husbandry. By the middle of the fifth millennium B.C. villages spread in the Fertile Crescent. Such villages, as existed in the Neolithic Age, were small in area, composed of self-sufficient communities. Because the agricultural techniques of such communities were primitive, the land would be exhausted in a comparatively short time. This led to continual movement of villagers, whenever land permitted. Archaeologists of earlier periods were deceived by such a phenomenon as to think that many villages, which were to reality successor developments in nearby areas, had existed at the same time, and had therefore given many an area more villages and larger population than further enquiries justified. This did not apply only to the Stone Age, but to Bronze and Iron Ages as well. The Jordan Valley and the Sea of Galilee area are good examples of this early deception.

Around 5000 B.C. man began the manufacture of pottery. This was so important that pre-historians differentiate consciously between the sub-periods of the Neolithic Age—Pre-Pottery and Pottery. Not only was pottery useful for man throughout his existence as it gave him various types of utensils and enabled him to express himself artistically; but pottery is our best material criterion for studying prehistoric chronology of man. Vessels made of pottery are destructible at worst but not perishable. Hence they have persisted either as wholes or as sherds. We owe the use of pottery as a comparative chronological tool to Sir Flinders Petrie.

Metalurgy seems to have made its appearance about 4000 B.C., most probably with copper. But this metal was not abundant enough at the beginning to substitute for stone. The Chalcolithic Age saw the use of both copper and stone for the purposes of manufacturing implements. As it was, even when bronze was introduced, man did not abandon the use of stone completely. It must be remembered that copper, and other metals as well, are not as common as stone; hence the use of copper outside areas where it is mined means that copper had been transported. This is probably the beginning of trade.

Dame Kathleen Kenyon has

example, are poor in such tells; but they are not completely excluded.

During the past fifty years or so archaeologists have uncovered a number of places where early man has left his remains in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. Some places have received more attention than others. An attempt will be made here to sum up such finds as excavations proceed. May it be remembered that here we are dealing only with the earliest stages.

The earliest habitats and cultural remains found in the area come from Palestine. The Mount Carmel area has revealed that man's remains are probably 200,000 years old. This culture has been called Tabun Culture, after the cave in which it was found.

Um Qafza, in the desert areas to the east of Jerusalem mountains, has revealed something approximate in time and character. Magharet az-Zurtiya, near the Sea of Galilee, is a third. Of a later period, probably about 100,000 or so years old, are the finds of Yabrud, to the north of Damascus. Other places include Jabal Qafza, near Nazareth, Adun in Southern Lebanon, Qasr-al-Azraq and a rock shelter near Petra, both in Jordan. Wadi Dhubayr in the Syro-Arabian Desert and Jur al-Ajla, near Palmyra.

Generally speaking, the observations made on the Paleolithic Age cultures above, apply to the finding here—pebble culture, bifacial hand-axes, blade industry and the like. The differences are of interest to the specialist, whose arguments and discussions leave us more confused after reading than before doing so.

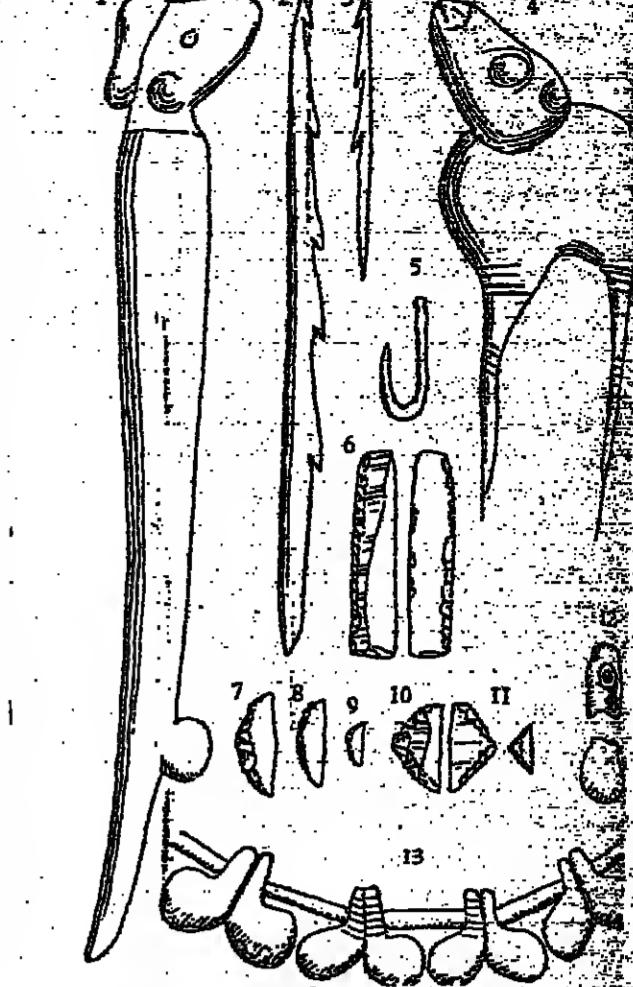
Habits of those men are similar. Opeo camps, caves, river banks and shores of lakes were inhabited, depending on climatic conditions. The caves of Mount Carmel show that man occupied them for a long time: this is clear from the depths of remains embedded in the successive layers of earth. Bones found in the caves, and other habitats, suggest that hunting was the dominant source of livelihood; plants must have been utilized, but to lesser degree. This can be explained on two scores—firstly that such remains, having perished, could not be retrieved and secondly plant life depended on seasonal climatic conditions.

Travellers had, for a long time, observed the existence in many parts of Syria of mounds that were not exactly natural in shape. These were called by local people tells (tell, Arabic for hill, plural, *tul*).

But beyond the fact that such observations were made nothing was done. Gradually it came to be known that such tells were nothing but artificial mounds which contained debris of numerous successful settlements which were superimposed one over the other.

Survey excavation, which meant only scratching the surface, yielded in many cases surprising amounts of flint implements, and, more interestingly, pottery sherds. Both finds acted as indicators of the former presence of people and, thus, cultures. It was only when the spade came to the help of archaeologists that these tells revealed the nature of the settlements and the cultures which developed there. But then archaeologists often have either a sixth sense or luck or both. For they looked for material remains in caves and other places.

Tells abound in Syria, with areas that are richer than others. The southern parts of Jordan, for

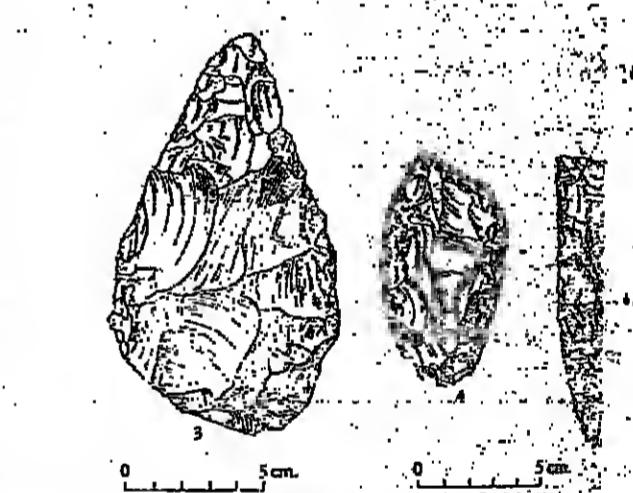
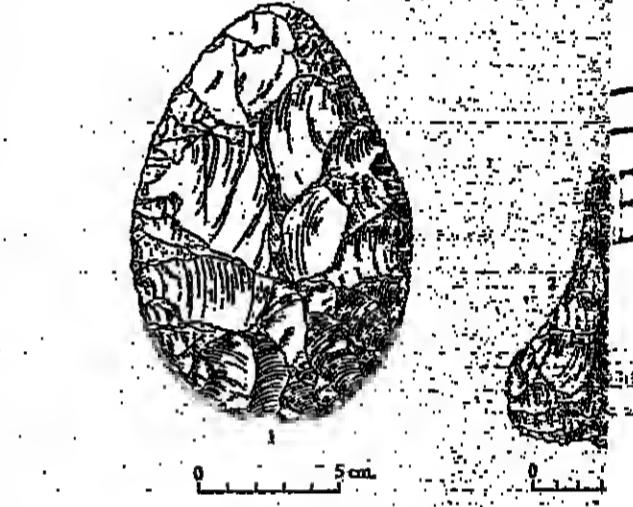


Neolithic tools from Mount Carmel in Palestine

wrote about the Neolithic and most distinctive of Mesopotamia, the Neolithic confined to small river valleys of the Mediterranean and southern with possible extension to southern Anatolia. They settled both in caves and open.

They were armed with spears and tipped their arrows with flint. They developed cereals, but it is debatable whether they were wild or cultivated. They were semi-nomadic, moving from place to place, following the seasons. They were interested in flint.

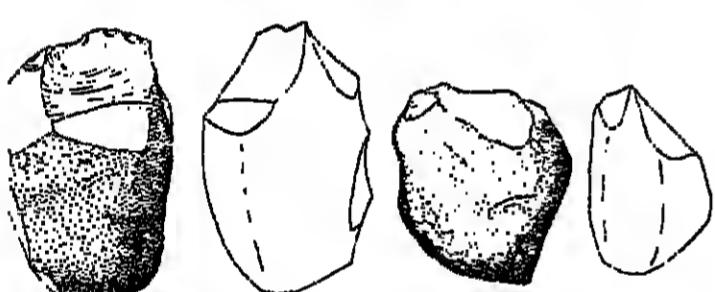
The following is a summary of what Professor J.G.D. Clark



Upper Paleolithic stage flints from Ta'if and Yabrud



Front and side views of a coarse bifacial tool, in flint, from Khirbet Miskawa (height, 37 mm)



Pebble tools from Khirbet Miskawa



Pebble tools from Khirbet Miskawa

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FORECAST FOR WED. FEB. 7, 1979

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handle correspondence and other communications and then get busy around your home, make improvements, etc. Drive with care. Study in to new interests.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have pressing financial matters which need immediate attention. Recheck reports and statements for possible errors.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Improve appearance and health and then, out to the important activities that will advance your position in life. Show that you are clever in monetary matters.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) A personal problem should be handled intelligently. Listen to what a good adviser has to suggest regarding friends.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) A pal could be disappointing so take in your stride and keep busy at solving own problems. Plan how to make your routines work out more efficiently.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle a community problem wisely and then you can get at pressing personal affairs. Handle credit matters wisely. See good friends later.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Keep your focus on a new interest. Handle routines with a clear mind. This is not the right time for a trip you have in mind.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Pay bills first and then move into progressive projects and make big headway. Don't neglect to do little errands for loved ones. Show affection for friends also.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to find out what partners expect of you and then carry through with needed work. A community matter is upsetting early but by evening it all works out fine. Study it well.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Handle odds and ends of work neatly and then be with partners to other interests. Take better care of health. Add to savings account.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make plans for recreation early, so that you can later get work done knowing all is well arranged. Try to please mate too. Avoid a troublemaker.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take care of home affairs before you go off for a good time with friends. Please first and then, work on your finest talents and improve them. Dress well, dine well.

## OREN BRIDGE

Y CHARLES H. COHEN,  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable, as  
South you hold:

♦K10 ♦Q7 ♦872 ♦K1053

in right-hand opponent  
as the bidding with one  
hand. What action do you  
take?

— East-West vulnerable,  
South you hold:

♦5 ♦Q1072 ♦KJ872 ♦83

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ 1 ♦

What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as  
South you hold:

♦K72 ♦Q9653 ♦Q874 ♦6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♦ 1 NT ?

What action do you take?

Q.6—East-West vulnerable,  
as South you hold:

♦5 ♦Q1072 ♦KJ872 ♦83

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass

3 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

— As South, vulnerable,  
hold:

♦K3 ♦873 ♦AK ♦KQ984

the bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass

Pass ?

Do you bid now?

— Both vulnerable, as  
South with 60 on score you

hold:

♦KQ1033 ♦K1076 ♦Q63

What action do you take?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as  
South you hold:

♦K652 ♦QJ106 ♦A8 ♦AQ6

What is your opening bid?

Q.8—As South, vulnerable,  
you hold:

♦K4 ♦972 ♦KJ6 ♦J1094

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

— As South, vulnerable,  
hold:

♦K3 ♦873 ♦AK ♦KQ984

the bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass

Pass ?

Do you bid now?

— Both vulnerable, as  
South with 60 on score you

hold:

♦KQ1033 ♦K1076 ♦Q63

What action do you take?

Q.9—As South, vulnerable,  
you hold:

♦K4 ♦972 ♦KJ6 ♦J1094

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

— As South, vulnerable,  
hold:

♦K3 ♦873 ♦AK ♦KQ984

the bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass

Pass ?

Do you bid now?

— Both vulnerable, as  
South with 60 on score you

hold:

♦KQ1033 ♦K1076 ♦Q63

What action do you take?

Q.10—As South, vulnerable,  
you hold:

♦K4 ♦972 ♦KJ6 ♦J1094

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

— As South, vulnerable,  
hold:

♦K3 ♦873 ♦AK ♦KQ984

the bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass

Pass ?

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North East South West

1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass

Pass ?

Do you bid now?

— Both vulnerable, as  
South with 60 on score you

hold:

♦KQ1033 ♦K1076 ♦Q63

&lt;p

# Rejecting Japanese protest USSR goes ahead with missile tests

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (R)—The Soviet Union, brushing aside a Japanese protest, has gone ahead with missile tests near disputed Pacific islands northeast of here, senior Japanese military sources said today.

They said ships of the 775-vessel Soviet Pacific fleet were firing the anti-ship missiles into an ocean target area near Etorofu, in the Kurile island chain.

Etorofu is one of four Kurile islands claimed by Japan but held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War Two.

## USSR, allies propose nuclear de-escalation

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (R)—The Soviet Union and six of its allies today proposed negotiations to stop production of all nuclear weapons and gradually eliminate stockpiles.

Soviet representative Viktor Issraelyan, introducing the proposal on behalf of the group to the new 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee, pressed for negotiations on the rundown of nuclear weapons to start this year. Preparatory talks could start

## Eritrea ready to negotiate?

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (R)—A leader of one of Eritrea's liberation fronts has expressed a willingness to negotiate with the Ethiopian leaders without pre-conditions, but reiterated Eritrean independence remained a basic demand.

Ahmed Nasser, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC), in an interview with the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) in Khartoum said: "If we enter negotiations with the Ethiopians this does not mean we are giving up our national and legitimate objectives."

Asked if Eritreans wanted independence for Ethiopia's northernmost province immediately or in stages, Mr. Nasser said this could be worked out during negotiations, the agency reported.

"What is important is to achieve through peaceful means what we are trying to achieve through the armed struggle," MENA quoted Mr. Nasser as saying.

## ZANLA guerrillas praised by whites held as prisoners

SALISBURY, Feb. 6 (R)—Two whites yesterday told a news conference organised by the Rhodesian Government that black nationalist leader Robert Mugabe was a humane and decent man, and his guerrilla forces well-disciplined.

Rhodesian Foreign Ministry officials looked distinctly embarrassed at the two men. British-born James Black and South African Johannes Maartens, spoke favourably of the treatment they received as captives of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA).

The audience of Rhodesian and international correspondents was also told by Mr. Black that ZANLA military chief Josiah Tongogara was a "humorous chap" who seemed very dedicated.

Rhodesian whites have been encouraged by their government over six years of war to believe Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Tongogara are fanatical and ruthless agents of Marxism, and their forces an ill-disciplined rabble bent only on murder, rape and looting.

Mr. Black, 47, and Mr. Maartens, 54, were released three days

ago in Maputo by Mr. Mugabe with two other white prisoners.

Mr. Maartens, who was taken into Mozambique last March, said he had met Mr. Mugabe three times. He told a questioner: "I find him a very humane, very decent man as far as I'm concerned."

Said Mr. Black: "Mugabe was a highly articulate and pleasant man when I spoke to him."

Asked about the morale of ZANLA forces, he said: "That rather surprised me. They have a very high morale and high discipline."

Rhodesia frequently accuses guerrillas fighting the biracial transitional government of winning support from blacks in bush war zones through intimidation and fear.

But Mr. Black, who was held in an African reservation inside Rhodesia by the guerrillas after being kidnapped six months ago, said he was amazed by the reception the villagers gave the insurgents.

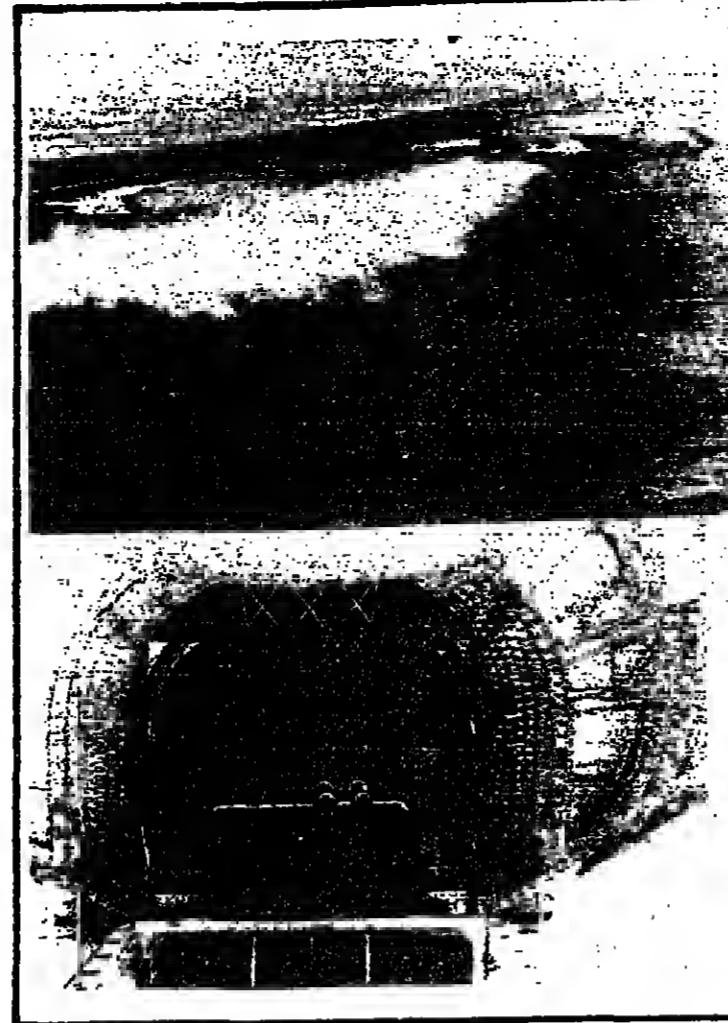
"Relations were quite good at that stage. They (the villagers) were waving and saying hello." Asked if it was a relationship of fear, he retorted: "No, not at all."

## THE SA'DI RESTAURANT, IRBID

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## Transport plane is now full-fledged firefighter

Transall, the Luftwaffe and Nazi transport command aircraft, has been refitted for a civilian rescue role. An aerospace company in Hamburg, West Germany, which services Luftwaffe Transalls, has designed for the Bonn Research Ministry a firefighting kit with which the Transall can be refitted swiftly and inexpensively as a peaceful "water bomber." A refitted Transall (above) has already proved an effective firefighter over large areas. In four seconds it disposes a 7,000-square-metre area with 12,000 litres of water. And it takes a mere four minutes (below) to refill the tanks. (Dad photo)

## World News Briefs

### Disastrous floods sweep across Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 6 (R)—Floods in Brazil have killed 166 people and left thousands homeless, according to officials reaching Rio de Janeiro. The known dead were all in the southern state of Minas Gerais, where the rain-swollen San Francisco, Jequitinhonha Rivers have put 140 cities and towns under water, isolated 32 from contact with the outside world. An estimated 50,000 people in Minas Gerais state are homeless, the report said. In another southern state, Espírito Santo, the floods drove thousands from their homes and cut off supplies of drinking water and electricity. Heavy flooding was also reported in northern Rio de Janeiro state but no official figures for dead or homeless were immediately available. Weather reports from the affected areas cast no respite from the rain.

### Taiwan's security versus U.S. China ties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R)—The Carter administration has asked Congress that the president would not approve action to give Taiwan's security if it conflicted with Washington's new relations with Peking. At a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the administration was repeatedly attacked for omitting the Taiwan security issue from legislation putting U.S. relations with Taiwan on a non-government footing. But Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher told the committee the administration believed congressional action to safeguard Taiwan's security was unnecessary and said the president would be unable to sign a resolution incompatible with normalization of relations with China. He warned that any resolution seeking to give an official character to U.S. relations with Taiwan would contradict the new basic U.S.-Chinese relations. Because of the near-certainty that Congress will pass a resolution on Taiwan, however, Mr. Christopher pressed work with the committee on its wording.

### Italian town sues Swiss chemical plant

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (R)—Local authorities of Seveso, the northern town polluted after a chemical factory explosion in July 1976, began a law suit against the Swiss owners of the plant. A Geneva magistrate said yesterday the Swiss firm Givaudan, part of the Hoffmann la Roche group, has until March 1980 to draw up a plan. More than 700 people were moved from Seveso after the explosion which released a cloud of highly-toxic dioxin. Thousands of birds and animals died within days and 500 children suffered from chloracne, skin disfigurement blamed on dioxin, for months after the explosion. Authorities in Italy's Lombardy region have estimated the total damage caused by the blast and pollution at \$163 million.

### Moroccan teachers begin 3-day strike

RABAT, Feb. 6 (R)—Morocco's 68,000 primary and secondary school teachers were called out yesterday on a 24-hour strike, involving more than two million children in state schools. The strike, called by the left-wing "Syndicat National de l'Enseignement," back, among other things, claims for a wage increase, lower retirement age, the release of political prisoners and respect for union freedom. Nearly 2,000 professors in higher education are due to begin the strike today, which follows a two-day walk-out last April. The strike has been denounced by the government teachers' union "Fédération Autonome des Professeurs" as the work of agitators trying to prevent a return to the education system, while the pro-government daily "L'Événement" said the strike was fomented by minorities whose claims were illegal and anti-democratic.

### Proposed legislation may broaden U.S. trade

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R)—The chairman of a key Senate committee on international finance introduced legislation yesterday to pave the way for more normal trade relations with both China and the Soviet Union. The bill, by Senator Adlai Stevenson, would current restrictions preventing most favoured nation trading with two communist countries and prohibitions against granting of credit. It would authorise up to \$2 billion of credit from the Export-Import Bank for exports to any communist state. Credit to the Soviet Union now is restricted to \$300 million. Most nation trade treatment, which provides low tariffs, is denied to the Soviet Union as a result of a 1974 law which ties it to a related policy to freedom of emigration. Senator Stevenson's legislation would permit President Carter to determine whether it eased its emigration policies.

### Convicted assassin breaks jail, recaptured

ALDERSON, West Virginia, Feb. 6 (R)—Stan Jane Moore, a life sentence for trying to kill former president Gerald Ford, escaped from jail here but was recaptured by police a few hours later. Moore and another inmate were found early this morning in the resort town of White Sulphur Springs, 30 kilometres from Alderson. Women's Penitentiary, Moore, whose single shot missed Mr. Ford as he walked out of a San Francisco hotel in September 1975, was recaptured about two hours after he escaped. Police caught the two after a motorist, believed to be hitch-hikers, drove them into White Sulphur Springs.

## With aim of removing Amin

# New movement pledges more attacks in Uganda

NAIROBI, Feb. 6 (R)—A Ugandan resistance movement which claims responsibility for bombings in Kampala at the weekend said today its saboteurs were still free in Uganda and there would be more attacks.

A spokesman for the newly-announced Save Uganda Movement (SUM) in Nairobi told Reuters that Ugandan President Idi Amin's statement had

captured all the exiles involved in the sabotage attacks was false. "There will be more attacks," the spokesman said.

Uganda Radio, monitored in Nairobi, said yesterday all those involved in the series of explosions were arrested and had confessed they were sent into Uganda by President Julius Nyerere of neighbouring Tanzania.

The radio modified its statement today, referring only to saboteurs "so far captured."

It repeated yesterday's claim that the weekend bombings, which Kampala residents said interrupted electricity and water supplies and set a fuel storage tank on fire were not a result of internal unrest but infiltration from abroad.

Residents of the Ugandan capital contacted by telephone said yesterday that several people were killed when soldiers opened fire at passers-by following the explosions.

The SUM spokesman, who said yesterday the movement distributed leaflets in Kampala at the weekend calling for President Amin's overthrow, said there was strong backing for the movement in Uganda.

It claims to have been "born in Uganda to kill, Amin and his mercenary henchmen," and has called on "all indigenous Ugandan soldiers to point their guns at Mr. Amin. "We are determined to have genuine peace in our part of the world by getting rid of Amin," the spokesman said.

## S. Africa objects to U.N. choice of nationalities for Namibia force

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 6 (R)—South Africa has rejected a proposal to include troops from Sweden and Finland in the U.N. force for Namibia (South West Africa) but it has agreed to a contingent from communist Romania, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Mr. Waldheim's special representative, Martí Ahtisaari, is in southern Africa discussing the plan with leaders of Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia.

Diplomatic sources said the composition of the 7,500-man U.N. force—known officially as the military component of the U.N. Transition Assistance Group that will supervise and control pre-independence elections in Namibia—was posing some problems because of South Africa's

objections to certain nationalities.

Although the permanent members of the Security Council are seldom the secretary-general's first choice when he is looking for potential donors of peacekeeping troops, the sources said he might ask for British and French contingents.

Austria was another likely contributor. Commander-designate of the force is Major-General Hannes Philipp, an Austrian.

Mexico and Venezuela were said to be under consideration as Latin American donors of forces. The U.N. tries to observe the principle of broad regional representation in its peace-keeping armies.

If you fail to report your full income to the Italian tax authorities, or do not bother to file a return at all, you could find your name in the paper. This is one of the new weapons being used to tighten up Italy's notoriously inefficient tax system.

Concerned—which, of course, is the object of the exercise. And if some people might accuse the Italian tax men of playing rough, their defence would probably be that they go to such drastic lengths for the lack of more orthodox means to bring delinquents to book.

Tax dodging is widespread, and the means to cope with it inadequate, partly through a lack of staff. In the past, evasion has been most common in the field of personal income tax, and especially on the part of the self-employed.

However, with the introduction of a Value Added Tax (VAT) a few years ago, evasion reached a new peak, particularly by professional people, small shopkeepers and independent artisans.

The Internal Revenue Service is planning a counter-offensive against the army of delinquents. At the end of last year, the Minister of Finance, Franco Maria Malafatti, announced a three-year programme of overhaul and reorganisation of the service. In his own words, this would be put on a "war footing" between now and the end of 1981.

The justification for such a programme, the Internal Revenue Service could argue, is underlined by the cases of tax-dodging recently published in the Milan press. These, it is claimed, are dup-

licated in large and small communities all over Italy.

A certain industrialist claimed that in 1974 he had an income of only 24.5m. lire (around £15,000). Investigation by the tax men resulted, first, in an assessment on income of 60m. lire, later raised to 100m. lire.

A company manager who reported an income of 14m. lire (about £8,750) had the figure raised to 50m. lire. In the typical case of an artisan, the Internal Revenue Service estimated that he had earned four times the figure he reported to the bureau.

The wealthy widow who pretended to be not so wealthy claimed that in the same year (all data are for 1974) she had an

income of only 430,000 lire (about £268), which would have put her well below the poverty line, even if she was living in Italy's deep south instead of affluent Milan. The tax men claimed she must have had at least 100m. lire coming in.

In raising the assessments—in some cases many times over—the authorities take into account the lifestyle of the individuals, who apparently do not exercise discretion in this respect. Some notable good lives do not even bother to file tax returns.

It may be unfair to judge a whole profession by a few cases, but from the examples cited in the press, Italian engineers are apt to be rather careless about reporting their income for tax purposes. In one case where no return was filed, an engineer was assessed on an income of 50m. lire (about £30,000); in another, on 120m. lire (about £75,000). Merchants, doctors and restaurant owners were other categories to come under suspicion.

With so numerous, bold and resourceful an "enemy", the Internal Revenue Service obviously will have to fight hard and long to win its war. Precise data on tax evasion are hard to come by, but it is suggested that as many as

four million Italians may qualify for the payment of income tax. In the case, the total may be even

The loss of the Italian tax in 1978 has been estimated at 40,000m. lire or £25bn., equal to 7.4 per cent of the gross income of the country.

The treasury's proposed result of its three-year plan will be about 100,000m. lire, or 2.4 per cent of the gross income of the country.

The Italian tax-dodgers, at the moment, are estimated to be about 3m. lire, or 1.2 per cent of the gross income of the country.

They also wonder if adding 10,000 more lire to the payroll of the IRS will bring up a sizeable share of the national revenue that is not now being collected.

Financial Times  
News Features

## Italy cracks down on tax-dodgers

By Norris Willatt

MILAN—Italians have a piquant pastime at this season of the year—checking the newspaper to see if any of their neighbours are tax-dodgers.

The press is cooperating in a new drive to close the many loopholes in Italy's tax system. It publishes names of people who are alleged to have understated their income, or who in some cases have not filed a return at all, and quotes the amount of unpaid tax.

Tax offices are giving the newspapers the information to scare delinquents and discourage others who might be tempted to follow their example.

Some of the case histories are revealing, as in the case of the wealthy widow who reported an income of only a few hundred pounds a year when, the revenue men claimed, she actually was receiving several tens of thousands. The industrialists who underestimated their annual earnings by 50 to 75 per cent, and the engineers in good jobs who "forget" to make any returns at all.

However, entailing to prying neighbours, publication of this kind of data must be highly embarrassing to the people

and to the tax authorities. The justification for such a programme, the Internal Revenue Service could argue, is underlined by the cases of tax-dodging recently published in the Milan press. These, it is claimed, are dup-

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